LAUNDRY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM

ZALILAWATI BINTI GHAZALI

UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA

BORANG PENGESAHAN STATUS TESIS *

JUDUL:	LAUNDRY MANAGEME	NT SYSTEM
SESI PEN	GAЛAN:2008	
Saya	ZALILAWATI BINTI GHA	AZALI
	(HU)	RUF BESAR)
_	an Teknologi Maklumat da	Sarjana/ Doktor Falsafah) ini disimpan di an Komunikasi dengan syarat-syarat kegunaan
2.	Perpustakaan Fakulti Tekn membuat salinan untuk tujuar Perpustakaan Fakulti Tekn	nilik Universiti Teknikal Malaysia Melaka. ologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dibenarkan n pengajian sahaja. ologi Maklumat dan Komunikasi dibenarkan bagai bahan pertukaran antara institusi pengajiab
	SULIT	(Mengandungi maklumat yang berdarjah keselamatan atau kepentingan Malaysia seperti yang termaktub di dalam AKTA RAHSIA RASMI 1972)
	TERHAD	(Mengandungi maklumat TERHAD yang telah ditentukan oleh organisasi/ badan di mana penyelidikan dijalankan)
	/TIDAK TERHAI	6,
		_ (MA-
(TANDAT	ANGAN PENULIS)	(TANDATANGAN PENYELIA)
Alamat teta	ap:	EMALIANA FARMURI
Kg Sun	gai Tasin. Kemubu.	Nama Penyelia
18000 I	Kuala Krai, Kelantan.	_
Tarikh: 🧾	3/06/2008	Tarikh: 23 TUNE 2008
CATATAN	N: * Tesis dimaksudkan seba	gai Laporan Akhir Projek Sarjana Muda (PSM)

- ** Jika tesis ini SULIT atau TERHAD, sila lampirkan surat daripada pihak berkuasa.

LAUNDRY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LMS)

ZALILAWATI BINTI GHAZALI

This report is submitted in partial fulfillment of the requirements for the Bachelor of Computer Science (Database Management)

FACULTY OF INFORMATION AND COMMUNICATION TECHNOLOGY UNIVERSITI TEKNIKAL MALAYSIA MELAKA 2008

DECLARATION

I hereby declare that this project report entitled

LAUNDRY MANAGEMENT SYSTEM (LMS)

is written by me and is my own effort and that no part has been plagiarized without citations.

(ZALILAWATI BINTI GHAZALI)

Date: >3 /e6/2008 **STUDENT**

Date: 23 Jue 2008 **SUPERVISOR**

DEDICATION

Firstly, I would like to give a special dedication to my beloved parents Ghazali bin Salleh and Che Asnah binti Che Hasan because giving full support in completing my final year project which is entitled Laundry Management System (LMS).

Besides that, I also would like to dedicate to the people who help and support me either direct or indirectly in finishing my project successfully.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS

Firstly, I would like to thank you very much to my supervisor, Miss Emaliana binti Kasmuri for helping and guiding me along this project. All her advices are very worthwhile and useful for me in finishing this project. Besides that, I would like to gratefully acknowledge the contribution of several people who helped me to complete this thesis especially to all my friends who had given me full support from behind.

Without any help from the lecturer in University Technical Malaysia Malacca (UTeM), I could not complete and submit this report on time. Thus, thanks to all lecturers in UTeM for considering the students by giving enough time to finish my project. I am very grateful because can be one of the students in UTeM who has supportive lecturer and always sacrifices their time for the student in finishing this project.

Finally, thanks to all who might have involved directly or indirectly in developing this system. Thank you very much.

ABSTRACT

The Laundry Management System (LMS) is specifically developed for Intersaf Launderette which is located at Jln Pernama, Kuala Krai, Kelantan. This application is developed to manage the laundry service and provide an automated backup and recovery for security management of information in the laundry. It is a client-server system which can only be access within three (3) main users; there are database administrator, manager, and staff. Only authorized user can login into the system and view the LMS application. The database administrator will maintain the backup and recovery and user privilege to view the system. Besides that, clerk's responsibility is to manage the customers and laundry service record, also the payment record. Furthermore, the laundress is to view customers' record and their services. Then, the manager of this laundry can view and update all the record in laundry. On the other hand, this LMS application is focused more on database management of laundry service besides maintaining the backup and recovery for the records in the database. The methodology of this system is System Development Life Cycle (SDLC) which is prototyping model. An analysis study has been done based on the current manual system and all the problems statements and requirements have been identified. Moreover, LMS is two-tier architecture system which involves client tier and application server tier which includes a database. The interfaces for LMS have been designed according to the requirement and needs of the current market. This Laundry Management System (LMS) will help to improve the performance of current situation and overcome the problems that arise nowadays.

ABSTRAK

Laundry Management System (LMS) telah dibangunkan khusus untuk Intersaf Launderette yang terletak di Jln Pernama, Kuala Krai, Kelantan. Sistem ini dibangunkan untuk menguruskan perkhidmatan dobi serta menyediakan backup and recovery secara automatik untuk kawalan keselamatan maklumat di dalam kedai dobi. Sistem ini merupakan sistem secara client-server dan hanya boleh digunakan untuk tiga (3) pengguna iaitu pengurus pangkalan data, pengurus, kakitangan. Hanya pengguna yang sah sahaja boleh mengakses data melalui aplikasi LMS. Pengurus pangkalan data akan mengawal backup and recovery dan menguruskan hak keistimewaan pengguna untuk melihat aplikasi sistem tersebut. Selain itu, kerani bertanggungjawab menguruskan maklumat pelanggan dan servis, juga maklumat pembayaran. Tambahan lagi, tugas pekerja dobi adalah untuk melihat maklumat pelanggan dan servis yang diperlukan. Dengan kata lain, aplikasi LMS lebih tertumpu kepada pengurusan pangkalan data untuk perkhidmatan dobi selain menguruskan backup and recovery secara automatik bagi setiap rekod dalam pangkalan data. Metodologi sistem ini ialah kitaran hidup pembangunan sistem iaitu model prototaip. Kajian telah dibuat berdasarkan sistem semasa yang secara manual dan semua kenyataan masalah dan keperluan sistem telah dikenal pasti. Tambahan lagi, LMS ialah dua bahagian sistem senibina yang melibatkan bahagian pengguna dan bahagian penyeliaan aplikasi yang melibatkan pangkalan data. Ruang antara-muka untuk LMS telah di lakar berdasarkan keperluan pasaran. Laundry Management System (LMS) akan membantu memperbaiki kebolehan dari situasi semasa dan mengatasi masalah yang dihadapi pada masa kini.

TABLE OF CONTENTS

CHAPTER	SUBJECT	PAGE
	DECLARATION	ii
	DEDICATION	iii
	ACKNOWLEDGEMENTS	iv
	ABSTRACT	v
	ABSTRAK	vi
	TABLE OF CONTENTS	vii
	LIST OF TABLES	xi
	LIST OF FIGURES	xiii
	LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS	XV
	LIST OF APPENDICES	xvii
CHAPTER I	INTRODUCTION	
	1.1 Introduction	1
	1.2 Problem Statement	2
	1.3 Objective	2
	1.4 Scope	3
	1.4.1 User	3
	1.4.2 Module	4
•	1.4.3 Technology	5
	1.5 Project Significance	6
	1.6 Expected Output	6
	1.7 Conclusion	7

CHAPTER II LIT	TERATURE REVIEW AND PROJECT METHODOLOGY	
2.1	Introduction	8
2.2	Facts and Finding	9
	2.2.1 Domain	9
	2.2.1.1 Database Backup	9
	2.2.1.2 Database Recovery	10
2.3	Project Methodology	12
	2.3.1 System Development Life Cycle (SDLC)	12
	2.3.1.1 Life Cycle Model	15
	2.3.2 SSADM	22
2.4	Project Requirement	23
	2.4.1 Software Requirement	23
:	2.4.2 Hardware Requirement	25
	2.4.3 Other Requirement	25
2.5	Project Schedule and Milestone	25
2.6	Conclusion	28
CHAPTER III AN	JAI VSIS	
3.1	Introduction	29
	Problem Analysis	30
3.4	3.2.1 Flow of Current System	30
	3.2.1.1 Context Diagram for Current System	30
	3.2.1.2 Data Flow Diagram for Current System	31
3.3	Requirement Analysis	37
	3.3.1 Data Requirement	37
	3.3.2 Functional Requirement	41
	3.3.2.1 Diagram of Proposed System	41
	3.3.3 Non-functional Requirement	51
	3.3.4 Others Requirement	52
	3.3.4.1 Software Requirement	52

			3.3.4.2	Hardware Requirement	54
			3.3.4.3	Network Equipment	54
	3.4	Concl	lusion		55
CHAPTER IV	D	ESIGN	1		
	4.1	Introd	duction		56
	4.2	High-	Level De	esign	56
		4.2.1	System	Architecture	57
			4.2.1.1	Client	58
			4.2.1.2	Server	58
		4.2.2	User In	terface Design	59
			4.2.2.1	Navigation Design	59
			4.2.2.2	Input Design	61
			4.2.2.3	Output Design	61
		4.2.3	Concep	tual and Logical Database Design	62
			4.2.3.1	Conceptual Design	63
			4.2.3.2	Logical Design	65
			4.2.3.3	DBMS Selection	67
	4.3	Detai	led Desig	gn	68
		4.3.1	Softwar	re Design	78
		4.3.2	Physical	Database Design	85
			4.3.2.1	Data Definition Language (DDL)	85
			4.3.2.2	Design Security Mechanism	89
	4.4	Concl	usion		91
CHAPTER V	IM	PLEN	1ENTA	TION	
	5.1	Introd	duction		92
	5.2	Softw	are Deve	elopment Environment Setup	92
		5.2.1	Softwar	re and Database Environment Setup	93
		5.2.2	Hardwa	re Environment Setup	94
	5.3	Datab	ase Impl	ementation	95

5.4	Software Configuration Management	96
	5.4.1 Configuration Environment Setup	96
	5.4.2 Version Control Procedure	100
5.5	Implementation Status	100
5.6	Conclusion	101
CHAPTER VI T	ESTING	
6.1	Introduction	102
6.2	Test Plan	103
	6.2.1 Test Organization	103
	6.2.2 Test Environment	103
	6.2.3 Test Schedule	104
6.3	Test Strategy	105
	6.3.1 Classes of Tests	107
6.4	Test Design	108
	6.4.1 Test Description	109
	6.4.2 Test Data	109
6.5	Test Result and Analysis	112
6.6	Conclusion	114
CHAPTER VII P	ROJECT CONCLUSION	
7.1	Observation on Weaknesses and Strengths	115
	7.1.1 Strengths	115
	7.1.2 Weaknesses	116
7.2	Propositions for Improvement	116
7.3	Contribution	117
7.4	Conclusion	117

LIST OF TABLES

TABLE TITLE	PAGE
Table 1.1: Technology Tools	5
Table 2.1: Comparisons between Life Cycle Model	22
Table 2.2: Software Development Tools	24
Table 2.3: Software Management Tools	24
Table 2.4: Hardware Development Tools	25
Table 2.5: Project Schedule	26
Table 3.1: Data Requirement for User	37
Table 3.2: Data Requirement for Staff	37
Table 3.3: Data Requirement for Customer	38
Table 3.4: Data Requirement for Service	38
Table 3.5: Data Requirement for Laundry Item	39
Table 3.6: Data Requirement for Payment	39
Table 3.7: Data Requirement for Detergent	40
Table 3.8: Data Requirement for Detergent Stock	40
Table 3.9: Data Requirement for Supplier	41
Table 3.10: Hardware Requirement	54
Table 4.1: User Login Function	78
Table 4.2: Add Customer Function	78
Table 4.3: Update Customer Function	79
Table 4.4: Delete Customer Function	79
Table 4.5: Retrieve Customer Function	80

Table 4.6: Add Detergent Function	80
Table 4.7: Add Supplier Function	81
Table 4.8: Retrieve Supplier Function	82
Table 4.9: Add Laundry Item Function	82
Table 4.10: Add Service Function	83
Table 4.11: Calculate Payment Function	83
Table 4.12: Backup Function	84
Table 4.13: Recovery Function	84
Table 5.1: Software Environment Setup	93
Table 5.2: Hardware Setup	94
Table 5.3: Implementation Status	100
Table 6.1: Test Organization	103
Table 6.2: Test Environment	104
Table 6.3: Test Schedule	104
Table 6.4: Classes of Tests	108
Table 6.5: Test Data for Login Module	109
Table 6.6: Test Data for Laundry Item Module	109
Table 6.7: Test Data for Service Module	110
Table 6.8: Test Data for Customer Module	111
Table 6.9: Test Data for Payment Module	112
Table 6.10: Test Case Result for System Login Module	113

LIST OF FIGURES

DIAGRAM	TITLE	PAGE
Figure 2.1: Syste	em Development Life Cycle (SDLC)	13
Figure 2.2: Rapi	d Prototyping Model	16
Figure 2.3: Build	l and Fix Model	18
Figure 2.4: Wate	erfall Model	19
Figure 2.5: Incre	emental Model	20
Figure 2.6: Spira	al Model	21
Figure 2.7: SSAl	DM Stages	23
Figure 3.1: Cont	ext Diagram for Manual System	30
Figure 3.2: DFD	Level 0 of Current System	31
Figure 3.3: DFD	Level 0 for Manage Staff Process	32
Figure 3.4: DFD	Level 1 for Manage Customer Process	33
Figure 3.5: DFD	Level 1 for Manage Launder Process	34
Figure 3.6: DFD	Level 1 for Calculate Payment Process	35
Figure 3.7: DFD	Level 1 for Manage Detergent Process	36
Figure 3.8: Cont	ext Diagram for LMS	42
Figure 3.9: DFD	Level 0 for LMS	43
Figure 3.10: DFI	D Level 1 for Login Process	44
Figure 3.11: DFI	D Level 1 for Manage Customer Process	45
Figure 3.12: DFI	D Level 1 for Detergent Process	46
Figure 3.13: DFI	D Level 1 for Manage Supplier Process	47
Figure 3.14: DFI	D Level 1 for Manage Service Process	48

Figure 3.15: DFD Level 1 for Calculate Payment Process	49
Figure 3.16: DFD Level 1 for Manage Staff Process	50
Figure 3.17: DFD Level 1 for Database Backup and Recovery Process	51
Figure 4.1: Client-Server Architecture	57
Figure 4.2: Navigation Design of LMS	60
Figure 4.3: Successful Login Message	61
Figure 4.4: Unsuccessful Login Design	62
Figure 4.5: ERD for LMS	64
Figure 4.6: DFD Level 0 for LMS	68
Figure 4.7: DFD Level 1 for Login Process	70
Figure 4.8: DFD Level 1 for Manage Customer Process	71
Figure 4.9: DFD Level 1 for Detergent Process	72
Figure 4.10: DFD Level 1 for Manage Supplier Process	73
Figure 4.11: DFD Level 1 for Manage Service Process	7 4
Figure 4.12: DFD Level 1 for Calculate Payment Process	75
Figure 4.13: DFD Level 1 for Manage Staff Process	76
Figure 4.14: DFD Level 1 for Database Backup and Recovery Process	77
Figure 4.15: User-Level in LMS	90
Figure 5.1: Two-tier Architecture	93
Figure 5.2: Listener.ora File for DOBI2 Database	97

LIST OF ABBREVIATIONS

LMS Laundry Management System

DBMS Database Management System

SSADM Structured Systems Analysis and Design Methodology

DFD Data Flow Diagram

DBLC Database Life Cycle

SDLC System Development Life Cycle

ERD Entity Relationship Diagram

RAM Random Access Memory

PSM Projek Sarjana Muda

GUI Graphical User Interface

LAN Local Area Network

NF Normal Form

PK **Primary Key**

FK Foreign Key

SQL Structured Query Language

DDL Data Definition Language

DML Data Manipulation Language DBA Database Administrator

DCL Data Control Language

FTP File Transfer Protocol

TCP Transmission Control Protocol

LIST OF APPENDICES

APPENDIX	TITLE	PAGE
A	Gantt Chart	119
В	Input Design	121
C	Data Dictionary	144
D	Test Description	149

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTION

Introduction 1.1

Today's modernization flow of the world has witnessed tremendous change in the lifestyle of society. Computerized system in managing laundry has been well accepted especially in developing countries. This service is well accepted because it gives flexibility in terms of time for laundry management team to use it and this really helps them with their time management. The concept of computerized laundry management system in higher institutions is being developed by Intersaf Launderette. Intersaf Launderette was established in August 2001. Before this, the management of this company is constructing by using manual business process. All the information about the customer and staff are kept separately by using file system. It will cause the process of searching the information take more time and quite difficult.

Laundry Management System (LMS) is a new system that replaced the file system which most of laundry shop used. LMS is developed in order to ease the management in the laundry shop and to change the manual business process to the systematic business process. The LMS is developed for the manager and the staff in Intersaf Launderette.

1.2 Problem Statement

Currently, the laundry shop uses manual system to records their customer and other business information. Therefore, the data is impropriate managed. Every time customer sends their clothes, the staff needs to records their information such as name, address and phone number using traditional filing system.

Another problem occurs using traditional manner is difficult to store and track the required record especially for reporting purpose. The use of manual system also creates an additional workload for the staff to keep and obtain the customer and staff information because this information is kept in a different file.

1.3 Objective

The objectives for this project are:

i. Computerized System

The proposed system will implement the computerized system which can perform a better managing process for the laundry. The data of the laundry service and the customer will kept in the save manner without the problem of losing the data.

ii. System and User Privileges

System and user privilege will be implemented in the proposed system to setting up the user level for each system user. This function is to provide the limitation of system accessing.

iii. Increase time performance

The time management is very important for the laundry management to ensure the service performs in better condition and on time. In addition, by using the computerized system, the business process will be more effective and faster.

iv. Automated Backup and Recovery

Every data in database must keep in a safe location. Hence, the database backup and recovery have been applied into LMS system to ensure that all the data are kept safely. The backup and recovery process will be implement as an automated backup and recovery to make the process flow easier and reduce time needed.

1.4 Scope

1.4.1 User

The target users for this system are Intersaf Launderette's staff, manager and system administrator.

i. Staff

Staff of Intersaf Launderette has privileges to insert, view, update and delete customer records. Besides managing service and launder details, staff also has a privilege to calculate payment for each transaction made.

ii. Manager

Owner or manager of Intersaf Launderette is a person who has privileges to view staff information and update their information.

iii. Administrator

Administrator is a person who has responsibility to maintain the system. Administrator has all privileges to this system and may grant the privileges to another system user.

1.4.2 Module

Some of the modules in Laundry Management System (LMS) are:

i. Login Module

This module allows user to access the system by entering a valid username and password.

ii. Customer Module

This module allows staff to add, update, delete and search customer record.

iii. Service Module

This module is used to record and retrieve service details which are available for staff of Intersaf Launderette to use it.

iv. Laundry Item Module

This module is used to record laundry item which refers to staff to handle it.

v. Payment Module

This module is specialized to calculate the total amount of payment for services. Furthermore, this module also will keep in LMS database.

vi. Backup and Recovery Module

This module is used when a staff or a manager want to make a backup to the records in database. They also can recover every data from database automatically using this module.

1.4.3 Technology

Some of the technologies used in developing Laundry Management System (LMS) are:

Table 1.1: Technology Tools

Technology Tools	Purpose	
Structured Query Language (SQL) and	Programming language to develop	
PL/SQL	LMS	
Oracle9i Forms Developer	To design an interface which is the	
	front-end for LMS	
Oracle9i Database Server	Used as a back-end (database storage)	
	which keeps all the data of Intersaf	
	Laundrette	